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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/614,661	07/07/2003	Malvin Schechet	P/130-1	7560

7590 02/13/2006
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EXAMINER

SOBUTKA, PHILIP

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2684

DATE MAILED: 02/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/614,661

Applicant(s)

SCHECHET ET AL.

Examiner

Philip J. Sobutka

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2684

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/2/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claim is presented as a dependent claim i.e. "the device of claim..." but fails to include the claim number it depends from.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1,5,6,10,13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Darby (US 2002/0006787).

Consider claim 1. Darby teaches a handheld wireless device comprising:

telephone, *(Darby teaches the device incorporating mobile phone capabilities as described in paragraphs 10, 16 and 44);*

internet access *(Darby describes the internet capabilities of the device in paragraphs 10, 41,44); and*

video *(Darby teaches the device having video capabilities as described in paragraph 31 and 44);*

wherein said device is connected to a host computer *(Note that, of course, Darby's internet connection would also involve connection to a host computer server. However, Darby's primary teaching is of the device connecting to a call center agent which can be implemented in computer software and displayed as a user selectable animation as described in paragraph 31).*

As to claim 5, Darby's pocket concierge device fits inside a person's pockets. *(Note that Darby's pocket concierge is implemented on a pocket pc as described in paragraphs 10 and 15. Note that of course, pocket PC's are designed to fit inside a person's pocket).*

As to claim 6, Darby's device is password protected *(Darby describes the password protection feature in paragraph 27).*

As to claim 10, Darby's device has stored in it numbers which would be of interest to a guest. Note that Darby's device is considered for use by hotels *(Darby describes it's use as a hotel room information appliance at the end of paragraph 31 and in paragraph 44. Darby teaches the pocket concierge being loaded with the internal phone directories in paragraph 45).*

As to claim 13, Darby's device can track a person's whereabouts who has possession of said device (*Darby describes the location tracking capability in paragraphs 27 and 33*).

As to claim 14, Darby's host computer system provides feedback to a user, in response to requests for services. (*Darby's host computer system, i.e. the software implemented call center agent as described in paragraph 31, provides real time responses to a user as described in paragraph 32. Note that the user can also be provided direct sales service as described in paragraph 36*).

As to claim 15, Darby's host computer system provides feedback to a host (*Darby's host computer system, i.e. the software implemented call center agent as described in paragraph 31, provides real time responses to a user as described in paragraph 32. Note that user feedback, i.e. the requests for information or direct sales transaction histories can be used by the host to provide follow on marketing as described in paragraphs 36 and 37. Note that the claimed "host" is analogous to Darby's serving call center or service providers*).

As to claim 16, Darby's device provides real-time requests for services (*Darby's device can provide real time requests for information as described in paragraphs 31 and 32, and provides direct sales service as described in paragraph 36*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Paleiov et al (US 6,560,320).

Consider claim 2, note that Darby's device includes an earpiece (*Darby teaches a speaker earpiece in paragraph 15*) and display panel (*Darby teaches a touch sensitive display in paragraph 15*). Darby lacks a teaching of the display panel being customizable and the device including a stylus. In a similar application arrangement of providing an interactive display unit for telephone services, Paleiov teaches customizable keys (*Paleiov see especially the user display shown in figure 1, as item 38, Paleiov describes the use of custom graphic keys in column 6, lines 15-20 and 55-65*). Paleiov notes that the custom display allows service providers to better construct the graphic applications, allowing for faster more efficient service with enhanced functionality (*Paleiov teaches the advantages of the custom graphic keys providing*

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faster more efficient service with enhanced functionality on column 2, lines 26-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to provide customizable keys in order to allow the service provider to better construct the graphic applications allowing for faster more efficient service with enhanced functionality as taught by Paleiov. Darby lacks a teaching of the device including a stylus. Note that Paleiov also teaches use of a stylus (*Paleiov see especially column 6, lines 45-55*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to use a stylus as taught by Paleiov in order to allow the users of the device to more easily pick out the touch sensitive keys.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Shaffer et al (US 6,377,798).

Consider claim 3, Darby lacks a teaching of the mobile telephone device including a pager. Shaffer teaches a mobile telephone including a pager (*Shaffer shows the combined pager and cellular phone in figure 2, and describes it in column 2, lines 58-65*). Shaffer teaches that pagers provide mobile communication at lower cost, while using less power than the mobile phone (*Shaffer column 1, lines 10-15*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Darby to include a pager in order to provide mobile communication at lower cost and lower power consumption, as taught by Shaffer.

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Irizarry (US 6,785,566).

Consider claim 4. Darby lacks a teaching of the device being waterproof. Irizarry teaches a waterproof case for a cellular telephone (*Irizarry shows the waterproof case in figure 4 and describes it in column 3, lines 15-65*). Irizarry teaches the case will prevent damage to the phone even during a drop into water (*Irizarry describes the advantages of the waterproof case on column 2, lines 1-25*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to provide a waterproof case for the device in order prevent water damage even if the device were dropped into water as taught by Irizarry. Note that a case that would prevent entry of liquid would also prevent sand particles from intruding into and damaging the device.

11. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Hase (US 2002/0183078).

Note that Claim 7 has been rejected under 35 USC 112 above as lacking a reference to the claim it depends from. This prior art rejection has treated claim 7 as if it depended from claim 1.

Consider claim 7, Darby fails to teach the device wherein a user's room key functions as an access code to said device. Hase teaches a hand held communicator unit with an ID card functioning as an access code to the device. (*Hase shows the device as a cardholder in figure 2, and in paragraph 36, describes the communication functions of the holder. In paragraph 33, Hase notes that the ID card could be a hotel*

guest's room key card. Hase describes the use of the ID or room key card to activate the communication device in paragraph 37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to include a storage area for a user's room key as taught by Hase in order to provide the user with a place to keep their room key as well as the security of only allowing use with an appropriately coded ID or room card.

Consider claim 8, Darby fails to teach the device comprising a storage area for a user's room key. Hase teaches a hand held communicator unit with a storage area for a room key card. *(Hase shows the cardholder in figure 2, and in paragraph 36, describes the communication functions of the holder. In paragraph 33, Hase notes that the ID card could be a hotel guest's room key card).* Hase also teaches that the ID card being held is used as the access code to use the wireless device *(Hase describes the use of the ID or room key card to activate the communication device in paragraph 37).* It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to include a storage area for a user's room key in order to provide the user with a place to keep their room key while also providing the added security of only allowing use of the device with an appropriately coded ID or room card as taught by Hase.

12. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Haraguchi et al (US 4,979,205).

Consider claim 9. Darby lacks a teaching of the device being rechargeable. Haraguchi teaches a well-known type of wireless telephone unit with a rechargeable

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battery (*Haraguchi shows the cordless unit as item 1 in figure 1 and 6, with the charger built into the base shown as item 2 in figures 1 and 6, and described the use in column 8, lines 53-59*). Haraguchi notes that use of a rechargeable battery lowers the cost of operation over ordinary batteries (*Haraguchi describes the cost benefit of rechargeable batteries in column 8, lines 45-54*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the wireless telephone of Darby to use rechargeable batteries thereby lowering the cost of operation over ordinary replaceable batteries as taught by Haraguchi.

13. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Roeder (US 2002/0111176).

Consider claim 11, Darby lacks a teaching of transferring all calls of a guest from a room phone to said device. Roeder teaches the it is well know to transfer phone call from one phone to another such as a mobile phone (*Roeder describes the well know call forwarding process in paragraph 3. Note that Roeder teaches that the stationary phone could be an internal PBX extension that had its calls forwarded to a mobile device in paragraph 59 Roeder notes that it is advantageous to transfer calls from a stationary phone to a mobile phone when a user is away from the stationary phone in paragraph 12.*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the arrangement of Darby to forward calls from a stationary phone, including an internal PBX extension, such as a hotel room phone to the mobile in order to ensure that the

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user did not miss calls when they were away from the stationary phone as taught by Roeder.

14. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darby in view of Pepe et al (US 5,742,668).

Consider claim 12, Darby lacks a teaching of forwarding emails to the mobile device. Pepe teaches transferring emails from a user home account to a wireless device (*Pepe teaches forwarding of emails to the wireless device in column 23, lines 46-63. Pepe teaches that this is advantageous for users who need to receive emails on their wireless at a visiting location in column 3, lines 20-30*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Darby to forward emails to the mobile device in order to meet the needs of users who desire to receive emails on their mobiles as taught by Pepe.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Withers et al (US 2002/0183102) and O'Neil (US 6,226,364) have been cited to show other arrangements for promotional wireless systems.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip J Sobutka whose telephone number is 571-272-7887. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:30 - 5:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 571-272-7629.

17. The central fax phone number for the Office is 571-273-8300.

Most facsimile-transmitted patent application related correspondence is required to be sent to the Central FAX Number.

CENTRALIZED DELIVERY POLICY: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies. For example, if the examiner has rejected claims in a regular U.S. patent application, and the reply to the examiner's Office action is desired to be transmitted by facsimile rather than mailed, the reply must be sent to the Central FAX Number.

18. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



2/6/6

Philip J Sobutka

PHILIP J. SOBUTKA
PATENT EXAMINER

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